proprietor, prior to starting the treatment, shall submit to the regional director (compliance) a written notice for each lot of juice or wine to be treated for decolorization. The written notice will state

(1) The reason for the treatment;

(2) The volume, kind, and type of juice or wine to be treated;

(3) The kind and quantity of decolorizing material to be used; and,

(4) The length of time the decolorizing material is in contact with the juice or wine.

(b) *Action by the regional director (compliance) on proprietor's notice.* Upon receipt of the proprietor's notice, the regional director (compliance) may require the proprietor to submit samples representative of the lot of juice or wine for examination by the ATF laboratory.

(c) *Samples and chemical analysis*—(1) *Samples.* If the regional director (compliance) requires samples under paragraph (b) of this section, the proprietor shall prepare samples representative of the lot of juice or wine for examination. The samples will consist of:

(i) The juice or wine before treatment with decolorizing material,

(ii) The juice or wine after treatment with decolorizing material, and

(iii) The decolorizing material used.

(2) *Chemical analysis.* If the ATF chemical analyses of the samples shows that the proposed treatment would remove only color and will not remove the vinous characteristics of the wine, the regional director (compliance) will return an approved copy of the proprietor's written notice. If the ATF chemical analysis shows that the proposed treatment is not acceptable, the regional director (compliance) will send the proprietor a letter stating the reason(s) for disallowing the proposed treatment. (Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85–859, 72 Stat. 1383, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5382))

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control numbers 1512–0292 and 1512–0298)

§ 24.243 Filtering aids.

Inert fibers, pulps, earths, or similar materials, may be used as filtering aids in the cellar treatment and finishing of wine. Agar-agar, carrageenan, cellulose, and diatomaceous earth are commonly employed inert filtering and clarifying aids. In general, there is no limitation on the use of inert materials and no records need be maintained concerning their use. However, if the inert material is dissolved in water prior to addition to wine, then the records required by § 24.301 will be maintained. Filtering aids which contain active chemical ingredients or which may alter the character of wine, may be used only in accordance with the provisions of § 24.246. (Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85–859, 72 Stat. 1383, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5382))

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 1512–0298)

§ 24.244 Use of acid to stabilize standard wine.

Standard wine other than citrus wine, regardless of the fixed acid level, may be stabilized as a part of the finishing process by the addition of citric acid within the limitations of § 24.246. Standard wine (including citrus wine) may be stabilized by the addition of fumaric acid within the limitations of § 24.246. (Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85–859, 72 Stat. 1383, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5382))

§ 24.245 Use of carbon dioxide in still wine.

The addition of carbon dioxide to (and retention in) still wine is permitted if at the time of removal for consumption or sale the still wine does not contain more than 0.392 grams of carbon dioxide per 100 milliliters of wine. However, a tolerance of not more than 0.009 grams per 100 milliliters to the maximum limitation of carbon dioxide in still wine will be allowed where the amount of carbon dioxide in excess of 0.392 grams per 100 milliliters is due to mechanical variations which can not be completely controlled under good commercial practice. A tolerance will not be allowed where it is found that the proprietor continuously or intentionally exceeds 0.392 grams of carbon dioxide per 100 milliliters of wine or where the variation results from the use of methods or equipment determined by the Director not in accordance with good commercial practice. The proprietor shall determine the amount of carbon dioxide added to